THE AMBULANCE SERVICE.

An Important and Growing Feature of the Hospitals.

SKETCH OF THE SYSTEM.

Is the Proper Class of Doctors Employed to Carry It Out?

With the growth of the city has sprung up a system of ambulance service in connection with the public hospitals that has hitherto attracted little or no public attention, and yet from a humane standpoint it is a service, when properly carried out, of in-estimable value. In a large and busy city like this acciit is only when prompt medical attendance is rendered to the victims that their lives see saved. Fires are a prolific cause of accidents, but the variety of afflictions that befall humanity is this restless of communities is perfectly end-The ambulance service has come to be a necessity, and is now a recognized feature in the economy of all the leading hospitals of the city. When the police report a case by telegraph to one of these institutions the ambulance is supposed to be despatched in-stantor to the scene accompanied by a quali-fied surgeon, with all the necessary medical remedies at hand. If it be a serious case, requiring prompt and skilful creatment, much dends upon the experience of the surgeon. The bulance doctors of the different hospitals as a rule are young men, and are presumed not only to be graduates of a recognised medical college but to have at least six months of hospital practice before entering on the duties of ambulance hospital se young men ar signally able and active, and it es both youh and vigor to make an efficient ambulance surgeon; but it would be claiming to much to say that they are all up to the requisite standard of fitness. However britiantly a young man may graduate it is indispessable that he should have some con-tinued practical experience in surgery before he can diagnose case on the instant. In their ambulance work the young hospital surgeons show great en-thusiam, and the rivalry between them is suggestive of the old volunteer firemen days. hospital tries to get as many cases as it can, and in this effort very unseemly occurrences some times take place. It is an unpleasant sight to see the representatives of two different hospitals fighting for the possession of some helpless and bleeding specien of humanity that one may boast a greater numerical record than the other. Some of the very ent of people, and that where the patient is poor and humble he meets with rough and hearts in kindly and efficient hands and cannot e too highly appreciated. Each hospital has a certain number of police precincts assigned to it.

The New York Hospital formerly had six, but now it has only two, the Sixteenth and Twenty-ninth, while St. Vincent's, with a smaller capacity, has four, where it formerly had only two, the Eighth, Ninth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth. Bellevue has nearly a dozen precinct, and possesses accommodation fo 800 patients, the New York Hospital for 200. HOW BELLEVUE IS EQUIPPED.

Beilevne Hospital attends to a more extensive sec tion of the city than any of the others. It has two regular ambulance surgeons—Dr. John Goethals and Dr. J. C. Schapps—and eight house surgeons, who

Dr. Schapps belongs to Brooklyn, is twenty-three years old and a graduate in three branches out of seven of Bellevue Medical College, with an experience in the Long Island College Hospital.

THE SURGEON OF ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL.

Dr. W. F. Bourne, a graduate of the New York University, twenty-four years of age, is senior assistant and ambulance surgeon of St. Vincent's Hospital. This institution has hitherto relied on the Bellevue ambulance for bringing cases to its doors, but it is having a fine one built for its own special use.

"What is the nature of the accidents you receive?"
was asked of the Doctor.

"They are varied. The other day we received five
cases. One was of a cut throat, another of internal
injury from the falling of a beam in an excavation,
another of morphine poisoning, another of scalp
wounds received in a street fight and another of a
sprained ankle."

rained ankle."
"How long do you remain on duty?"
"From six in the morning till twelve at night."
"What is the average number of cases received
month?" a month?"
"About thirty-five."

"Do they often prove tatal?"

"What is the average number of cases received in a month?"

"About thirty-five."

"Do they often prove fatal?"

"Yery seldom."

"Yery seldom."

"Yery seldom."

"Yes, considerable. In a five call all the ambulances of the different hospitals, is there not?"

"Yes, considerable. In a five call all the ambulances get together on the ground and there is great competition as to which gots the first man, in the Fourteenth street accident the other day the fieldsware man got away with the cases and the New York Hospital with only one. We got none, because we didn't want to fight about it. This sort of thing is sometimes simply disgusting. The new York Hospital, on Fifteenth street, has two ambulances and a sick wagon, and Dr. Francis II. Markoe is the guibulance surgeon. He is twenty-four years old, a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. To enter this hospital as a medical assistant a person has to produce a diploma of some recognized medical college and also a certificate from some recognized practitioner that he has been in his office as student and that he is of good moral character. These come before the Board of Governors, and the camidate is notified that permission is granted him to appear and undergo an oral and written examination on a named date, the examination to be neld by the physicians and surgeons of the hospitals in public. His name is then sent in to the governors, if he be adjudged competent, and he is elected by a vote of that body as junior assistant to the physician or surgeon of the hospital in further. He has been or assistant, which infers that he has passed six months in the hospital as junior assistant or surgeon of the hospital, the surgeon in the New York Hospital must have had three years of the theory and six months of the practice of the medical art to fill the position.

Dr. George Moore, aged twenty-seven, also a graduate of the college of Physicians and Surgeons, is the ambulance of the singular police and the character of the ambulance is nother than the ordinary poli

stretcher and its freight is gently placed upon it, and the matress is instabily lifted to a horizontal position and she into the wages with an easy and noiseless socion. The matress has small wheels underneath it at either side, and these run on rails within the ambulance, the sides of which are pauled in leather and horse hair. In front, under the driver's seat, is a compartment in which is carried splints, oakum, cotton and carbolized ganue. In a box to the right hand are bandages of all kinds and in a box to the left emetics, antidotes, cardige stimulants, ansasthetics and bicarbonate of sods, for bruises. In addition there is a little handbag containing all necessary argicles for a single dressing. The ambulance is privided with a bell affixed to the roof over the driver's seat, to announce, like a fire engage on the street, that it is coming, as if has the privilege of right of way. It also carries two side lamps and a sand lamp. When the ambulance returns with a case it drives right up to the accident ward, on the ground floor of the hospital, where there are two beds and every kind of medical appliance all hand. Adjoining is a bathroom, where the patients are thoroughly washed before being transferred upstairs. After being washed and treated they are carried to the steam elevator and taken up aloft. Then the stretcher is placed on a little carriage and rolled to the side of the bed, There are two drivers employed by the hospital and they sleep in two beds placed one above the other in the basement. There is a gong in their youn, over the entrance, but to answer its signal they have to repair to the stable where the responding key is.

result of street hasts in which cuts on the head and face occur.

Asking Dr. Markoe whether he thought the ambulance service stood in need of any improvement, he replied:—"The city is not properly divided into precincts, Bellevue doing the largest part of the business, whereas hospitals which are better equipped are deprived of the legitimate share of the work. There is St. Vincent's Hospital covering four precincts and they have not even an ambulance of their own, and we who have two are confined to two precincts. The Bellevue ambulances have been doing the work for St. Vincent's for the pust two years. The interns of Bellevue Hospital are, many of them, not graduates. Any student of medicine, whose name has been indorsed by one of the faculty of Bellevue Hospital, if he can pass the hospital examination, is admitted as a member of the staff, provided that, before he becomes house surgeon, he shall have received the degree of M. D."

"Do you receive all classes of cases in this hospital"

"Yes, all. The surgeon of this hospital power re-

"Yes, all. The surgeon of this hospital never refuses a case, and all are treated alike, whether they be rice or poor. It is enough for us to see it is a case of suffering humanity, and, no matter about race, creed or condition, it is equally welcome to all the benefit of the treatment this hospital can afford.

Dr. J. W. Hopper, aged twenty-six years, a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, is the ambulance surgeon for Roosevelt Hospital. This hospital looks after three precincts—the Twentieth, Twenty-second and Twenty-eighth, and averages about two cases a day. The Doctor has been connected with the hospital in the ambulance and reach as far up as Harlem Bridge in seventeen minutes after the signal is given.

Dr. Marsh, twenty-nine years of age, a graduate of the New York University, is the ambulance surgeon of the Ninety-ninth Street Hospital, of which Dr. Grube for two years past has been house surgeon. This hospital has two ambu-

"EXACTING BLOOD MONEY."

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CHAMBERS STREET HOSPITAL EXPLAINS THE ALLEGED

Mr. George Bates, the superintendent of Chambers Street Hospital, stated to a HEBALD reporter that the facts contained in the "Exacting Blood Money" article of yesterday were grossly exaggerated. He said street by a piece of timber flying from a buzz-saw and striking him in the abdomen. He was taken in an ambulance to Chambers Street Hospital and treated with the greatest care. He remained all night in one of the wards, and although his case was not deemed a serious one the house surgeon tried to persuade him to remain another day. His wife called at the hospital, however, and insisted upon her husband's removal to his residence, at the hospital, however, and insisted upon her husband's removal to his residence, at the No. 352 Bushwick avenue, Brooklyn. "Now," said Mr. Bates, "we have three ambulances in our employ. One at the Chambers Street Hospital and two at the New York Hospital. We could not use our downtown ambulance in removing the injured men to Brecklyn, as it might be required at any moment for cases of accident. But we have made provision for auch emergencies. Whenever a patient insists on being removed to his residence we transfor him by one of the uplown ambulances. As our time and the services of the ambulance is very valuable we make a charge of \$10 for each transfer, which is promptly turned into the funds of the institution. This is done more to discourage calls upon us as public Dr. J. C. Schapps—and eight house surgeons, who are at any time available as ambulance surgeons—Drs. Johnson, Conant, Griswold, Franklin, Gould, Quimby, Checaeman and McKim. All these live in the hospital. There are six ambulance wagons, but only two of them are ever in use. In case of m ordinary accident the hospital receives a telegraphic despatch from the police precinct nearest to the scene; but if it be something serious, involving casualities to three or more persons the fire call of twenty strokes is given, and then two ambulances are sent out, with instructions to call at the police precinct and inquire if more are needed. A surgeon invariably accompanies the ambulance. He wears a blue cloth coat, pantaloons and vest, with brass buttons, and a military cap, inseribed in front "Ambulance Surgeon."

The two surgeons at Bellevue take turns, one being on day and the other on night duty.

Dr. Goethals is a native of this city, twenty-four years of age, and according to Warden O'Rourke is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Dr. Schapps belongs to Brooklyn, is twenty-three years oid and a graduate in three branches out of spars of the more are needed. A surgeon invariably accompanies the ambulance. He wears a blue cloth coat, pantaloons and vest, with brass buttons, and a military cap, inseribed in front "Ambulance Surgeon."

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BUSINESS TROUBLES.

During the month of September twenty-eight fallures were reported in this city, the liabilities aggregating \$315,160 and the assets \$119,639. The majority of them were small traders, the exceptions being in the grain and produce lines, in which there were several notable suspensions. On the who were several notable suspensions. On the whole the record is a very flattering one, as it shows but an increase of four in number and \$32,010 in amount of liabilities over the record for the preceding month, which was the smallest since the pante. The report for the month of September, 1878, showed thirty failures, with liabilities amounting to \$4,300,000.

The Shoriff has seized the property of William J. Tebbitts, dealer in leather, on attachments obtained by Joseph Meier & Co., Jesse Moss and other creditors. Mr. Tebbitts came here from England last winter. His liabilities are estimated at from \$8,000 to \$10,000 and his assets are very small. The Shoriff's officials say they have been unable to find Mr. Tebbitts.

officials say they have been unable to find Mr. Tebbitts.

The Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company, at No. 35 Wall street, is winding up its affairs. The Board of Directors decided on this because the business was unprofitable. The officers say that all claims will be paid in full. The company has been in existence since 1842.

The failure of several "bucket shops" have been reported lately, and yesterday the most responsible one, E. W. Todd & Co., Nos. it and if Broad street, went under. The liabilities are estimated at about \$40,000, and Mr. Todd stated that he would pay off all margins, but no profits. All the "bucket shops" have been losing money lately on account of the steady advance in stocks.

AN ARKANSAS STORY.

[From the Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette, Sept. 24.] Virgil James, the man so brutally shot and robbed near Dardsnelle last Monday, died at five o'clock that evening. The attending physician saw that he was sinking rapidly, and a man, with a horse and wagon, was despatched to Dover, twenty miles away,

was sinking rapidly, and a man, with a horse and wagon, was despatched to Dover, twenty miles away, to bring the dying man's sister. The man complained of the horse, and said the animal could not hold out, but he was urged to proceed. It was widely known that James had some \$600 or \$700 buried somewhere, and when the physician noted the man's swirt-coming death he approached him and said:—
"You cannot last much longer; you'd better tell us where you'r money is buried?"
"Yo," said James, "I will tell my sister when she comes."
When he was nearly gone anjoid negro man, who formerly belonged to the family, went to the dying man, and, leaning over, said:—
"Mars Virgil, you can't live but a few moments longer. Tell me where your money is, and I'll tell her when she comes."
"No," repiled James, "I will feel better after awhile. My sister will be here pretty soon."
Thus, from time to time, he refused. His sister did not arrive. Faster and faster his life ebbed away. Bending over, again they entreated him to disclose his secret, but he died with it buried in his bosom; almost his last motion being a slight shake of the head in refusal.

Not long after he died his sister arrived. The man who was sent for her arrived at Dover on time, but the horse gave out on the resturn trip. She is a very intelligent girl, of about sixteen years of age. She said that her brother had often been told to deposit his money, but he always replied that he had made it and wanted to teel it in his pocket, or have it ware he could go and get it at any time. James owned a small farm a short distance from Dardanelle, for which he paid \$600. He had made some improvements on the place, and would, no doubt, have made it valuable. The people have turned out generally, and every effort will be made to effect the murderer's arrest. The morning of the murder a mule was stolen from a man a short distance from the scene of the tragedy, and it is thought that the murderer committed the theft in order to facilitate his escape.

THE COURTS.

CONVICTIONS AND SENTENCES. While Mr. James Emmett, of Waverly, Pike county, Ohio, was going to the Astor House la week, where he had rooms, a pickpocket relieved him of his gold watch valued at \$150. The thief, Third street, was promptly arrested, the deed having been witnessed by several bystanders. He was tried

tine on the night of the 3d inst. river thieves man The case was reported to Captain Gastlin, of the Steamboat squad. The Captain secured the arrest of Thomas Keating, a fireman, and Daniel Cunning-ham, a seaman. When arraigned in the Court of deneral Sessions the prisoners pleaded guilty, and Judge Cowing sent them to the State Prison, each

Judge Cowing sent him to the State Prison for four

for the term of two years.

John Klay, when tried in the Court of General Sessions not long since on the charge of stealing a horse and wagon, protested his innocence so tearfully that all hands were imposed upon and the jury acquitted him. The vory next day he stole a horse and wagon belonging to William Meyers, No. 494 Adolphi street, Brocklyn. When placed at the bar yesterday for trial he pleaded guilty and was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

A pallidlooking young man named Alfred Hunt, who tried hard not to teel ashamed of himself, was placed at the bar of the Court of General Seasions yesterday by Assistant District Attorney Herring, charged with keeping a disorderly house. The prosecution was at the instance of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Mr. E. Fellows Jenkins, the superintendent, appearing as complainant. The evidence revested the fact that the prisoner, whose past career has been far from promising, kept house with a woman named Hattic Story at No. 100 Forsyth street, to which young girls were enticed through his instrumentality. The profits were evenly divided. The woman pleaded guilty and was sent to the Pentientiary for three months. Hunt was tried and convicted and sent to the same institution for six months.

A notorious sneak thief, who gave the name of Minnie Smith, her occupation as that of a milliner and her residence as No. 175 Forsyth street, was arraigned in the Court of General Sessions yesterday charged with stealing a mantel clock from the office of Dr. Gustave Langmann, of No. 161 West Fortythird street. The prisoner acknowledged her guilt. It appears that on the 22d of last month Minnie was arraigned on a somewhat similar charge, there being as many as five indictments against her. Her plan was to enter the offices of physicians on the protence of seeking medical advice, and when opportunity afforded to carry off anything portale, especially cases of surgical instruments. She was convicted in March hat, and so well did she assume the character of an insane person that she was conmitted to an asylum and subse Sessions not long since on the charge of stealing a orse and wagon, protested his innocence so team

Tobias Gaertner has been president and is now a member of the Society Godl Zedek. He was a deeated candidate at the last election, David L. Isa being elected president. Mr. Gaeriner then initiated a suit against Mr. Isaacs, president; Mr. Ratholz, vice president, and the society, alleging a conspiracy by the officers to admit improper persons as members adjudging an election of sexton valid which was illegal and other charges of arbitrary and unlawful conduct. These charges were practically withdrawn and an amended complaint served. Then charges were preferred against Mr. Gaertner by a member of the society, and a committee or court was appointed under the bylaws to hear and decide upon their sufficiency. Upon this Mr. Gaertner obtained an order to show cause in the suit why the society should not be restrained from trying him until the suit was ended. Mr. Roeder appeared as counsel for Mr. Gaertner and read his papers. Mr. Honry H. Morange, who appeared as counsel for the society, took the ground that the plantiff should wait until the committee or court should try him, that non constat, it might acquit him or dismiss the charges, and that under any circumstances this application was not the proper remedy. His Honor Judge Westbrook so held, and in deciding the motion in favor of the society yesterday said that the courts could not undertake to intervene in such matters; that if the plaintiff were expelled illegally he could resort to the courts, but that the inference was that the society would act within the purview of its charter and bylaws, and that no injunction could be granted, but the society be left to take its action in the premises. duct. These charges were practically withdrawn

arges in bankruptcy were granted yesterday

by Judge Choate, in the United States District Court, to Elias Ponvert, Jr., and Louis J. Ponvert. The formal order denying the motion for a bill of particulars in the suit of the United States against

Samuel J. Tilden, was signed yesterday by Judge Choate, in the United States District Court, Owing to the temporary illness of Surrogate Cal-vin the regular calendar was not called yesterday in his Court, and will not be until he is able to resume

Judge Choate will sit in the United States District Court, Admiralty Branch, on Tuesday next, the 7th inst. The calendar of causes for trial presents some important cases of special interest to the maritime interests of the country. Judge Choate will call the usual motion calendar on Saturday next.

Louise A. Fuller has brought a suit against George W. Fuller to obtain a divorce, alloging adultery on his part. In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, Judge Westbrook made an order that service of the papers be made by publication, he being a resident of the city of Chicago.

Four writs of habeas corpus were issued by Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, Jesse P. Hull, who is confined for non-payment of a military fine, says he was enlisted in Company E, Seventy-dirst regiment, while intoxicated, and did not lawfully consent to such enlistment. Lettle White is imprisoned for disorderly conduct, as was also Honry Stewart. Louis Kuhlke was, he says, unjustly convicted of rape, and wants a stay on appeal and to be admitted to bail.

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge West-broos.—Nos. 294, 265, 299, 266, 267, 272, 275, 283, 284, 286, 287, 1, 12, 44, 50, 52, 64, 74, 89, 116, 123, 152, 159, 169, 164, 165, 166, 171, 216, 217, 219, 221, 222, 240, 241, 242, 256, 261, 262, 269. SUPPEME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned until October 2, 1879.

October 2, 1879.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Van Vorst.—Court opens at twelve M. No day

Van Vorst,—Court opens at the value of calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judgo J.
F. Daly.—Court opens at ten A. M. No day calendar.

Manner Court—General Term—Held by Judges
Sheridan, Sinnott and Shes.—Appeals from orders—
Nos. 1, 3, 10, 4, 5, 6, 9. Appeals from judgments—
Nos. 8, 14, 15, 22, 16, 10, 5, 18, 23, 24.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts 1 and 2.—Adjourned for the term.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1879. In Court of Appeals, Tuesday, September 30, 1879, present, Hon. Sanford E. Church, Chief Justice, and associates, the following decisions were handed

down:—

Heermans vs. Burt, Gelston vs. Shields, Miller vs. Montgomery, Feldman vs. Beir, Quick vs. Wheeler, Willy vs. Mulledy.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. The People on Fettion of the Chemical National Bank vs. the Receiver of the Merchants and Mochanics' Bank, of Troy.—Order affirmed, with costs. Kochler vs. Adler.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, the costs to abide the event. Seaman vs. Whitehead.—Orders reversed, with costs of both appeals.

Ayers vs. Dixon.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted; the costs to abide the event, unless the plaintiff stipulates to reduce the recovery to \$70 and interest thereon from May 9, 1877, in which event judgment, as so modified, affirmed without costs to either party.

MOTIONS.

Smith vs. Erwin.—Motion for reargument submitted.

Brooklyn Steam Transit Company vs. the City of Brooklyn.—Motion to advance cause on the caiendar. David Dudley Field for motion, William C. Dewitt opposed. Cause ordered on the day calendar for Tuesday, October 7.

De Leon vs. Echeverrid.—Motion to dismiss appeal argued by Edward Clarke for motion, Samuel Hand opposed. The Court took the papers.

Cott vs. Patchen.—Motion to amend remitritur. E. More, Jr., for motion, E. M. Cullen opposed. Remittitur amended so as to read, "with costs of all parties in this Court, payable out of the estate."

Keely vs. Christian.—Motion to dismiss appeal submitted.

Eighmy vs. The People.—Motion to dismiss writ

Keely vs. Christian.—Motion to dismiss appeal submitted.

Eighmy vs. The People.—Motion to dismiss writ of error. Argued by N. C. Moak for motion, Frothingham Fish opposed. The Court took the papers. APPEALS FROM CHORES.

NOS. 482 and 488. In the matter of the application of the Kings County Elevated Railway Company.—Argued as one case by E. M. Cullen and William C. Dewitt for appellant, James Emott for respondent. No. 338. The First National Hank of Syracuse, appellant, vs. J. Herschel Wethery, respondent.—Submitted.

No. 460. Henry L. Pratt and others, appellants, vs. Marvin S. Otis and others, respondents.—Argued by Angus McDonald for appellants, D. C. Hyde for respondents.

No. 461. Mary D. Fisher and others, respondents, vs. Charles W. Hervey and others, appellants.—Argued by Francis Kornan for appellants, O. D. Adams for respondents.

CALENDAR.

The fellowing is the day calendar for Wednesday, October 1, 1879:—Nos. 87, 90, 72, 91, 92, 296, 36, 97.

BROOKLYN CHURCHES.

PAMILIAR PACES DISAPPEARING FROM THEIR PULPITS-A PEW NEW PASTORS.

No steps have yet been taken toward perm tional Church in Brooklyn, which was left vacant by the retirement of Rev. Dr. budington about a year ago. The disease which necessitated the Doctor's resignation and led his congregation, to whom he had ministered for twenty years, to make him their pastor emeritus, has not been overcome, and the aged preacher is now in Boston, seeking, under the care of skilled physicians, some temporary relief from his sufferings. His former pulpit was occupied for some time by the Rev. J. Clement French, formerly paster of the Westminster Presbyterian Church and ark, N. J., to which he was assigned last May. committee of the church members, of which Mr A. S. Barnes is chairman, has the matter of selecting a pastor in charge, but has made no recommenda ion to the church as yet. It is said the committee may soon report in favor of a certain clergyman but the matter is not far enough advanced to allow the mention of his name. The decided stand taken by Dr. Budington and his church against the Rev. Henry Ward Bescher

church against the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Plymouth will be remembered. As Mr. Barnes and a numerous minority in the church favor Mr. Beecher and maintain friendly relations with him, this is believed to complicate the choice of a pastor, one being sought who will not cause a split in the congregation. It is thought by those most conversant with the matter that no Congregational ciergyman of the vicinity in any way connected with the Beecher troubic will ever be settled in Dr. Bulmigton's place.

Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Duryea, who built up the Classon Avonue Presbyterian Church in Brocklyn and served it many years, accepted a call last spring to the Central Congregational Church in the Beek Bay, Boston—the finest church of that denomination in the New Engand States—where it is strongest. The pulpit left vacant by Dr. Duryea's departure has been filled by the Rev. Dr. Harrick Johnson, Professor of Sacred Theology in the Auburn Theological Seminary during the summer. To him the church extended a call last week, to which no response has yet been received. It is the unanimous desire of the church to have him come, and it is thought probable that he will accept. He is a scholarly and able man, about forty-seven years old.

church to have him come, and it is thought probable that he will accept. He is a scholarly and able man, about forty-seven years old.

OTHER CHANGES.

Among the numerous other changes which have been made in Brooklyn pulpits the following may be mentioned:—The Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church lost its pastor, the Rev. C. D. Heilmer, by death, and the Rev. Samuel M. Freeland has succeeded him. Rev. John H. Lockwood reagned from the New England Church, believing that his usefulness there was ended, and has since been settled in Westlield, Mass., Rev. Ratus P. Hibbard, of New Haven, succeeding him. The vacant pulpit of the Puritan and of the East Congregational Church, which are but a few blocks apart, have been filled by Rev. Richard E. Field and Rev. George C. Miln, respectively. Rev. Dr. Sarles resigned from the Central Baptist Church, which he served for thirty years, to go to New Jersey, and the Rev. E. G. Thwing, the elocutionist, has left the Church of the Covensat. The Rev. Bishop Falkner, who had been a Congregational pastor for several years, left that denomination to join the Episcopal Church. The Rev. A. H. Burlingame resigned the pastorate of the Willoughby Avenue Baptist Church. Rev. Dr. J. D. Fulton, not content with the work in his church, the Centennial Baptist, has opened services in the Rink, in Clermont avenue, and the Universalist Church of Our Father, of which the Rev. Dr. Nye is pastor, sold its building in Clermont avenue to the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church for a chapel, and now worships in what was formerly a Lutheran church in State street.

The most recent addition to the ministerial ranks in Brooklyn is the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Gallaher, pastor of a Baptist Church in New Haven, Conn., who last week accepted a call to the Hauson Place Baptist Church which has had no pastor for two years. Dr. Gallaher was pastor soveral years ago of the First Baptist Church in Nassau street, Brooklyn, which has since been consolidated with the church in Pierrepont street, and of which the Rev. Dr.

COMPLAINT FROM WEST SIDE PARENTS-SUPERINTENDENT KIDDLE EXPLAINS THE DIF-FICULTY.

Superintendent Kiddle was yesterday visited with a view to learning what ground there is for the complaint that parents are unable to have their children admitted to some of the city schools, especially the primary department of No. 44, in North Moore street. Mr. Kiddle reports that there is abundant accommo dation in the ward for all applicants; but the scho are so situated as not to be available. For instance, there is accommodation in Primary School more pupils than now attend. To reach this school more pupils than now attend. To reach this school pupils residing east of Hudson street must cross that street, and there seems to be an indisposition on the part of parents to allow their children to run the risk of being run over or mangled by the dummy engines of the Hudson River Railroad Company. In consequence of this fear on the part of parents the North Moore school is over-

modation that will relieve the present schools of overcrowding.

OTHER WARDS.

Speaking of other wards the Superintendent says, in general terms, that in the Fourth ward there is plenty of room. The same is also true of the First and Third wards. In the densely populated tenement house wards there is considerable crowding. This is notably so in the Eleventh and Seventeenth wards. The Tenth ward schools are pretty well crowded, as also are the Eighth, Ninth and Fifteenth. In the Eighteenth ward there is abundant room, and also in the eastern portion of the Twentieth ward. The crowding in the Seventh ward seems to be confined to School No. 2, in Henry street. In the Twenty-first ward there is ample room for all applicants, while the same is true of the schools in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards. This question of the overcrowding of some schools, while others are almost deserted, is one that the Board of Education has long had under advisement, but so far it has failed to devise rules and regulations by which the attendance can be more nearly equalized.

SHOALS IN THE HARBOR.

The Board of Pilot Commissioners mot yesterday, meeting complaints were received from many residents of Tompkinsville, S. l., that mud was being thrown in the water on the New York side of States Island Sound, and the matter was referred to Mr. William Allen Butler, counsel to the Board. That gentleman handed in an opinion yesterday, in which he claimed that, as the dredged material was taken

gentleman handed in an opinion yesterday, in which he claimed that, as the dredged material was taken from Perth Amboy, which is not in the port of New York, the Commissioners had no jurisdiction. He advised the complainants to apply to the Attorney General of this State for redress.

Inspector Joseph Conway reported that while down the bay on September 25 he discovered the British bark Madras at anchor at the Upper Quarantine discharging ballast into a decked lighter without a tarpaulin, as required by law, and that the lighter had a sharp list toward the bark, and owing to the ballast being piled high it tell overboard when dumped from the clutte.

The Commissioners imposed a fine of \$10 on the owners of the Madras.

Inspector Conway also stated that on September 25 he went down the bay on the steamer Mannatian, furnashed by the Department of Decks, for the purpose of ascertaining if the spar buoy, pisced outside the East Bank to mark the place for depositing mud, was in nosition. He found it in its proper place, and on his return, while crossing from the fourteen feet channel to the east bottom the steamer went on a shoat, and, after the engine had been reversed to back off, the wheel brought to the surface quantities of sahes and rubbish, showing that the shoal had been caused by the deposit from the secone of the Street Cleaning Department. Mr. Conway added that, if continued, a breakwater will eventually be formed across the entrance to New York lay by the rubbish from New York city. He reported that in sounding over the spot in the East River where the load of chalk was lost off the lighter he found nine fathoms of water, so that there is no necessity of removing it.

The Board then adjourned after Commissioners

removing it.

The Board then adjourned after Commissioners
Thompson and Marshall, who have been re-elected
by the Board of Underwriters, had been sworn in.

COUNTERFEIT FIVES.

The examination of William Cluff, alias Frank Bennett, upon whom when arrested were found \$1,685 in counterfeit five-dollar notes on the National State Bank of Troy, was continued yesterday before United States Commissioner Shields. At the opening of the examination Counsellor Oliver renowed his motion for the discharge of the prisoner on the ground that there was no evidence to orimi-nate him. Assistant District Attorney Wetherbub

stated that the Grand Jury now in session had already found a bill of indictment against the accused for the offence with which he was then charged. Prisoner's counsel then waived further proceedings and their chent was committed to Ludiow Street Jail in default of \$10,000 bail. Of the other cases before Commissioner Shields for passing this counterfeit note, a partial examination was had with regard to the charges against Lizzie owen and John Williams, and the further examination was adjourned. A new arrest was made yesterday, of a man who gave his name as Thomas Kirk, charged with passing one of the Trey bank counterfeits on Cornelius Sailivan, of No. 91 Market slip. He was held in \$1,000 bail for examination. James Kelly, one of the men arrested on Saturday night by the police on a similar charge as above, was committed by Commissioner Osborn in \$500 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE PONCA INDIAN TROUBLES.

The following from the Boston Advertiser of Septemer 29 is the letter in full from Mr. Tibbles in reeard to the Indian Standing Bear and the Santoe Agency troubles, a synopsis of which was recently

gard to the Indian Standing Bear and the Santoe Agency troubles, a synopsis of which was recently published in these columns:—

SANTEE AGENCY, Sept. 22, 1879.

Following on after Standing Bear we struck across the country, regardless of roads or trails, for this place, and upon our arrival here heard that he was in camp near the line of his old reservation. The agent of the Santoes has received orders from Washington to furnish supples to the escaped Poncas, of whom there are about seventy in this neighborhood at present. Standing Bear has so far refused to come into this reserve and submit himself to the agent, although he has been promised supplies if he would do so. I met the old chief last night and had a short talk with him. He manifested the greatest joy at seeing me once more, but was actonished beyond measure when I told him I had not written to him to come up here. He had remembered the instructions I had given him not to go on a reserve, and the plan to got him into the power of a government agent had completely failed. I will have another council with him to-day.

I have gone clear through the Santoe reserve and have seen no Indians living in tents. They all live in houses—such houses as white settlers usually erect and live in during the first few years of their occupancy of a new country. I find here five schools in operation—the government day school, a boarding school for girls, and a day school for boys, under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Fowler, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and two boarding schools, one tor boys and one for girls, under the supervision of the Rev. A. L. Riggs, of the Congrational Church. Ten miles from here, on a creek, is another school, under Mr. Eiggs' care, taught by an Indian. There are on this reserve over eight years of age go to school. The land of which this reserve is composed is the poorest I ever saw in this State. It is extremely rough, many places sandy, and totally incapable of cultivation of the saw have proposed in the last Congress. Nearly all wanted them

lessor President they call him) in which he said to Mr. Schurz:—
"You have murdered a great many Indians with-out excuse; all the Indians whom you have sent to the Indian Territory who have died there you have

the Indian Territory who have deed there you have murdered."

Mr. Schurz replied:—"I did not send them there. It was another man who did that. I had nothing to do with it."

Spotted Tsil then advanced, and, taking hold of Mr. Schurz's shoulder, shook it, and said:—"Some man forced the Foncas to go down there; you knew they were there; knew they were all dying, and yet you would not let them come back. I want you to let those Foncas come back to their land."

The runner saserts that Mr. Schurz made a promise to sond the Foncas back. A runner started from the Fonca camp immediately to carry to Spotted Tail their thanks for his efforts in their behalf. I saw this Indian go down to the river and cross. It was getting dark as he disappeared over hills on the other side.

The reported conversation between Mr. Schurz and the Sioux chief, Spotted Tail, must be taken with much allowance. It is not in Mr. Schurz's style; the Indian runner might vory easily have got a wrong impression of it, especially if he had been led into the great mistake of regarding Mr. Schurz as an enemy.]

SPOTTED TAIL AT HOME

A correspondent of the Yankton (D. T.) Press household. His letter is dated Rosebud Agency,

household. His letter is dated Rosebud Agency, September —. He says:—

Spotted Tail, the venerable sage and chief, has a new mansion in process of building here, which is to be the finest structure on the agency. In size it is 30 by 40 feet, two stories high. It will contain eight rooms, besides a council chamber and a private audience room. Spotted Tail now has rour wives; but as soon se his new building is completed he told me he would take another one, for he would have plenty of room then to keep them separate. Three of his wives are sisters and the other is a first cousin of the three. The fifth one (when he takes her) is the sister of the cousin of the first three wives. Spotted Tail also told me that it was the custom to marry all the sisters, so the wives—wouldn't quarrel.

(when he takes her) is the sister of the coustn of the first three wives. Spotted Tail also told me that it was the custom to marry all the sisters, so the wives—wouldn't quarrel.

White Thunder, the nearest chief in rank to Spotted Tail, has five wives, four of whom are sisters and the fifth one an aunt of the others.

Scrotula prevails among the half-breeds, and it is the opinion of Dr. O'Berne that the white race with the Indian race do not produce good stock.

In company with Major Newell and a special interpreter I last evening visited Spotted Tail in his tepee. Spotted Tail is a man of about fifty years of age, five feet ten inches in height and weighs about 170 pounds. He has a quiet and steady look, and seems to seek to read the thoughts of those with whom he converses. Through the interpreter the following conversation took place between that illustrious chief and myself:—

Q. How do you Indians get along? A. Well.

Q. Are you satisfied with the President? A. Yes. The Great Father treats us well, furilis his promises and seems to take a great interest in our welfsre.

Q. Do your people intend to go to farming, and do they know that they will have to be self-supporting in the near future? A. My friend, look at that corn, look at that water meion, at this squash; my people raised them, and as soon as they will have ploughs and oxen they will raise wheat, corn, oats and all kinds of vegetables. As to be self-supporting, we want to be. We do not like to beg, and as soon as we are able to farm we will not sak any more help from the white people.

Q. What do you think about schools? A. My friend, I told to the Great Father's Secretary that some of our children have been to school for the last six years, and to-day they do not know more about the English language; we want them to be lable to read, write the Dakota language. They know the Dakota better than their teachers and they talk it enough at home. What we want them to be learn is the English language; we want them to be lable to read, write and talk in

THE BELL PUNCH IN TEXAS. [From the Galveston News, Sept. 26.]

Collector Dean has received 160 beil punch regisers, to be distributed in the saloons of Galveston. They are very plain contrivances, being boxes Sx4x4 inches in dimensions, with a crank and lock in the rear, indices and disks in front and the regulating machinery inside. The dials upon each are six in number, arranged in a row side by side, and numbered around in the same manner as the numbers upon the face of a clock, from 1 to 10. Under the first dial on the right is written units; under the first dial on the right is written units; under the second, tens; under the third, hundreds; under the fourth, thousands; under the fifth, teus of thousands, and under the sixth, hundreds of thousands, when the crank is turned the first time, one revolution, the index of the first dial points to 1; when turned the second time, to 2; the third time to 3, and so on. The index on the next dial moves and marks every ten drinks in the same manner as that on the first does every one drink; the third dial registers every 100 drinks; the fourth, every 1,000, and so on. When 7,653 drinks have been sold the hands on the dials will point to those figures, respectively, in same order. When 99,099 drinks have been sold they will all point to the figure 9. With 1,0%,000 drinks the bell-punch's course is run, and it begins then to count from one again. A beil rings out with a clear intonation at svery revolution. number, arranged in a row side by side, and num-

MINING IN ALASKA

THE FIRST FIND OF GOLD-BEARING QUARTE-A LUCKY PROSPECTOR—ORGANIZATION OF COM-PANIES AND SINKING OF SHAFTS-THE PRING SITEA, Alaska, Sept. 6, 1879.

I purpose to give your readers a short history of the mines of this section of our country and my views as to their future prospects, based upon obser-vation and interviews with both the interested and uninterested. There are four or five thousand Slavonians on the Pacific slope, most of whom are fruit growers and liquor dealers. One of them, by name Samuel Militich, who settled in this place before its transfer to our government, became keeper of a saloon much frequented by our soldiers when they were stationed here. He had heard from the Russians that there was marble in the Round Mountain, near Silver Bay, and employed the services of a discharged soldier, named Doyle, to prospect in that locality for it. This was in the year 1873. As the result of the prospecting no marble was found, but he brought back several pieces of quartz from strangers. Some time afterward these pieces were noticed by a miner and pronounced by him to be of good quality. Soon a ledge of similar rock was re-ported to exist in Indian Biver, which is just back of this settlement. S. Militich concluded to work it and engaged Doyle and three others for that purlose to the river to admit of satisfactory progress, abandoned it and again visited Silver Pay. first prospected the creek running into the head of that bay and found colors and, in ascending the creek, quartz, with sulphurets. They knew nothing of quartz and were seeking for placer mining. When they returned they brought with them some specimens which were soon after considered rich in gold by a miner named Haley, who had worked in Grass Valley and Virginia City.

HALEY'S BLAST. He visited the ledge and put in a blast and got free gold. He afterward located it and it is now known as the "Haley & Militich" shaft. This was located in 1874 and was the first on record. It is a double ledge mine, nine feet in width. There was great incredulity here at that time as to gold bearing quartz being found on an island or so close to sait water. Haley was so well satisfied with the quality of the quartz that he procured his discharge from the army and has been devoted to it ever since. Further prospecting by him discovered what is nown as the "Stewart Tunnel," which is about one-quarter of a mile further up the mountain. This ledge cropped about fous feet. The next was made by Haley and Allon Francis, son of our Consul at Victoria, and was called the Francis lode. This was about two miles above the Stewart Tunnel. A blast was put into this ledge at that time which opened a pocket containing about \$300 of specimen gold, some of the pieces being of \$20 in value. A company organized upon the Stewart Tunnel and was incorporated January 30, 1877. It has 300,000 shared, valued at \$1 each. They have been working slowly since its organization, and have now in operation a rive stamp mill and have also five more stamps, which are being put in running order. This company was unfortunate in having been poorly managed during the past two years, and of the \$25,000 spent upon the mine at least \$15,000 has been thrown away by ignorance in constructing mills unsuitable for the object desired.

COLDEN PROSPECTS.

The present superintendent, Mr. G. E. Pilz, reached the very least the very support to the course. about one-quarter of a mile further up the

away by ignorance in constructing mills unsuitable for the object desired.

The present superintendent, Mr. G. E. Pilz, reached here in April of this year, expecting to find everything in running order; but when the snow melted he failed to discover any head of running water, and has been obliged, in consequence, to tap a lake and construct a flume. Notwithstanding all these obstacles he has crushed considerable ore, and intends sending by this steamer a \$2,500 bar of bullion to Portland. The tunnel is in 115 feet and a shaft down fifty feet. The ledge has increased in size, as they have worked in, to fourteen feet. It can be traced for at least two miles. It is rich in sulphurets and fine free gold in the ribbon quartz. The sulphurites are known by the miners as steel, yellow and copper, and now and then there are crystals of galens. No specimen gold has been taken from the ledge thus far, but mine free gold can be seen with the naked eye scattered over the face of the ribbon rock. The ledge runs northwest and southeast and has splendid hanging and foot walls. It is tilted on edge, with but a slight pitch. The accompanying rock taken out is slate and gneiss. The quartz reached now is very rich and will probably assay over \$1,000. Or course it is impossible to say how long this will continue. Timber is in great abundance at the ledge, which is a most important pecuniary consideration. The superintendent of this mine estimates that, with everything in working order, \$6 a ton will pay all expenses. They intend to run a tunnel 300 feet below the present one and to erect a 20-stamp mill, with steam power, in addition to what they have now.

Mr. Haley made several trips to San Francisco in order to represent the mineral wealth of Alaska and to interest parties sufficiently to obtain their cooperation in developing his discoveries. He succeeded in organizing the present California Mining Company upon the Haley & Milhtich shart, the original owner retaining in unassessable shares one-third of all issued. They have bee

original owner retaining in unassessable shares onethird of all issued. They have been working very
slowly; have sunk a prospecting shaft sixty feel.
The ledge holds true and the quartz improves as
they proceed. It is the Stewart, rich in sulphur, ac. It is twelve feet wide at the bottom of
the shaft, upon which they have stopped work, and
have begun a tunnel below to strike the ledge, two
hundred feet deep. It will be about three hundred
feet in length. Haley sold his one-sixth interest
in this mine during the past month for
\$7,500. The Witch lode is also a discovery
of Haley's. It is in the same range, southeast of
the before mentioned discoveries. The same "Callfornia Company" has an interest in this. They have
been sinking a shaft and building an areastra. From
this is taken a white quariz with rusty pockets,
which contains more free gold to the ton than any
ledge thus far opened.

OFHER MINES.

I will now mention the names of the others in
their order of discovery without going into details
as to their prespective worth:—The "Baid Mountain," Wicked Fail," "Brown Bear, "Lake Mountain," "Least Chance." "Croisian Lode," "North
Star," "Terrace Mount," "Ptarmigan" and "Groat
Eastern." The last ledge is at the head of "Redoubed
Crock," and is twenty-five feet across. It can be
traced for a mile. The sulphurets are very fine, and
it contains prospects of free gold. The outeroppings
assay \$12 a ton. This mine will be thoroughly prospected this year and probably worked next. Mr.
Haley was ofered last month \$20,000 for the "Last
Chance" and \$10,000 for his interest in the "Witch."

XCHLTRIES.

The timber is in abundance and of good quality, in
close proximity to all the ledges. Nearly all could
be worked by water power. The Indian labor for
rough work is good. He is paid but \$1 a day and
boards himself. The deepest draught vessels can
anchor within a short distance of most of the ledges.
The climate is healthy and mild. The temperature
in summer ranges from 50 degs. to 59 degs., and in
winter from 30

ment may aid them eventually.

SALMON CANNING.

The director of the large canning establishment has closed his operations here for the season and goes to San Francisco on the next steamer with 4,000 cases of canning tamed salmon, each case containing two dozen pound cans. To give some idea of the cest of canning I will state that one boat, manned by eight Indians, otten catches in seines in one day six tons of salmon. The Indians receive \$1 a day, and the white man in charge of the boat \$3. Now allow one-third as waste, and the problem is 9,000 pounds of salmon for \$11, equals a trifle over one-tenth of a cent a pound. The expense of preparing, canning, freight and interest cannot possibly bring the cost of a can to over four cents delivered in San Francisco.

FOUR PER CENT LOAN.

The final payments of the four per cent loan were made yesterday by the Frst National Bank. The payments for bonds sold in the United States were completed last week, and it was expected that the payments for bonds sold abroad would be made in payments for bonds sold abroad would be made in Lodon, but on account of the small supply in that market of called bonds and coupons it became necessary to pay a baisance of \$3,351,000 in money, which the Treasury department declined to receive in London in gold, and this amount was therefore paid over by Dreach, Morgan & Co. in New York, for J. S. Morgan & Co., of London, and deposited with the Assistant Treasurer of the United States. This payment is the end of the four per cent settlement, and from this time the Treasury will gradually return, by the redemption of called bonds, some \$20,000,000 of money new withdrawn from use.